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reason for caution in making generalizations regarding the similar complexes of wild forms which sometimes are found.

An exhibit of practically all the named forms of the Boston fern has been arranged in one of the plant houses at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. With them is displayed the chart showing their genealogy which those of us who were privileged to attend the Boston fern show will remember. The immediate parent of each form is also entered on the label accompanying it. In the same house is an exhibit of most of the species of ferns suitable for house plants which are now in cultivation.⁶

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN POLYPODIUM VULGARE AS AN "AIR PLANT?"—"Polypodium vulgare as an epiphyte" is the title of an article by Prof. Duncan S. Johnson in the Botanical Gazette for October, 1921. The facts reported are as follows: several plants were seen on a number of chestnut oak trunks, near Cockeysville, Maryland. The plants were of all sizes, showing that they had developed from spores and not merely "crawled" up the trunks through rootstock growth. They occurred mainly on the north side of the trunks, and were found as high as twenty feet above ground. They did not depend on clefts between branches with any accumulation of soil but grew on the sheer sides of straight trunks, favored, however, by the deep ridges characteristic of the chestnut oak. Mosses and hepatics were found in association, covering the roots to some extent.

Prof. Johnson suggests that this fern may be in the way of becoming an epiphyte of temperate regions.

⁶ See the Flower Grower for March, 1922, pp. 53 and 79. The same note has appeared also in The Garden (English), the Florists' Exchange and the Gardeners' Chronicle (of America).

Such plants are common in the tropics, and *Polypodium polypodioides* occurs on trees well into the temperate parts of the U. S. Dr. C. E. Waters in his book on ferns, published a photograph of a plant of *P. vulgare* growing on the branch of a tree; this photograph was taken near Baltimore and perhaps at the very locality where Prof. Johnson's observations were made. Some years ago occurrence of the walking fern on the side of a tree trunk was reported with a photograph in *Torreyia*, but the fern in that case did not grow so high on the trunk and it grew associated with a heavy growth of hepatic or moss. In general the cases are not very dissimilar. Has any reader found instances of this sort? —R. C. B.

ASPLENIUM EBENOIDES—A STATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—In the early days of our fern hunting, six or seven years ago, my wife and I found a station for this fern in Vermont where most of our fern hunting has been done. We reported this to the JOURNAL. During my Christmas vacation (1921) we decided to go down into the Blue Ridge mountains for two weeks of tramping. How much pleasure it adds to one's rambles when he has fern friends, even in winter, along the way! We reached our destination "Esmeralda Inn," Monday noon, December 19. This Inn is 26 miles, by motor, from Asheville. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the Rocky Broad River from the town of Bat Cave. We had fine weather and we were "on the trail" 6 to 8 hours every day. This country is wild and mountainous. The sun sets early where we were located. When we returned from our daily tramp the four foot wood blazing in the big fireplace gave us a warm welcome.

On Wednesday morning, December 28, we crossed the river on the crude bridge in front of the Inn and